Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 15, 1826.

L. IX.] [NO. 458.

ED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
tion. Advertisers are requested to state
r discontinuance desired, or they will be con-
further orders, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

MR. RANDOLPH.

Senate of the United States, on the
Mr. Randolph delivered a Speech on
tion introduced by him to request the
t of the U. S. "to lay before the
such information as may be in the
n of the Executive, touching the
s and practice of the Spanish Ame-
tes, or any of them, late colonies of
, in regard to Negro slavery."

peech is very long, filling seven of
ious columns of the National Intel-
and very little to the purpose, for
eventh of it has any bearing on the
he ought to have discussed, or rather
to have discussed. It is a crude,
ted talk, as remarkable for the sin-
of its style, as it is deficient in the
which formerly characterized the
of this once powerful man. We
e astonished that the enlightened
Virginia should send a man of his
to represent her in such a body as
te of the United States.

e amusement of our readers, we se-
e of the passages which struck us
ibly. In the two following para-
here is *a little of every thing:*

aid Mr. R. I were, what I am not—
philologer—I should sometimes
myself with the manner in which
ds from their original meanings,
e to purport something very differ-
what any body ever attached to
hen they first came into use: the
phist (a wise man,) got so much in-
quity, that philosopher, (a lover of
) had to supply its place; the word
meant what a liberal means now;
a man attached to enlarged and
inciples—a votary of liberty; but
times made so ill an use of their
es, that the word has come, (even
days of Shakspeare,) to be taken
l sense; and *liberal* will share the
e, I fear, if it contracts this black
There are some other words,
principle, "*conscience*," which are
great danger. But I am coming to
which is in the mouth of every man
country every day, and all day long
Congress. Why, sir, although this
is Senate, be indeed, in some sense,
ess of deputies from sovereign
es—the Constitution to the contra-
withstanding—(for if there is any
but I find in the Constitution itself
deem not to be true, I shall not
to deny it—or in any bill of rights,
atory act, or any where else—al-
cepting the bible—because I do not
that there is any thing in that book
not true—not meaning, however, to
confession of my faith)—this word
es was properly applied to the depu-
assembled at Albany, to bring a
loser colonial union, and afterwards
ladelphia, to create a confedracy that
nable us to carry on the war with
fect against the common enemy.—
she was not the common enemy—
not so consider her or call her—we
ved, call her our unkind mother,
professed the most dutiful love for
only asked to be treated on the foot-
er other children. We distinguish-
ween her and the unworthy hands to
she had committed her authority—
owed that, if she would deny us the
which we claimed as British subjects,
legitimate children, of voting away
r money; would insist and persist
hat we suffer every day to be done
plunge her hands into our pockets
con amore, da capo, for purposes
reign to our interests; we should
e, however reluctantly, to resist
ce.

was a Congress—its object was the
ion of a new Confederacy, and the
endeared to every man of the good
een States of America, and is de-
ly dear to them and to the shoots,
ons that have sprung from them—
er States; and what are the other
? They are bone of our bone, and
our flesh. This word Congress, sir,
everedly dear to the American peo-
or out of it grew their Confederation
their Independence; and when the
Constitution was made, the framers of
e men well enough versed in human
to know that words were things, and
called the new project the Congress
e United States of America. It is a
ess by force of the Constitution, but,
ntents and purposes, it is not a Con-
according to the meaning of the word
English language. What, then, is
it is (convention, or legislature, like
er,) posed Congress for a confeder-
Suppose that, during the late war, every state in the Union had sent a deputation, as Mr. Jefferson had said—to "the Hartford Nation"—it would have been a Congress, such as we are now invited to. Suppose, now, under the Constitution, a convention, to be got up to amend the Constitution, according to its provisions in article five, will it not be what the Constitution declares it to be—a convention—a coming together of States for particular purposes? Now, sir, in reference to that on which my resolution bears: suppose that, during the last war, France, or any other neutral power—France was not a neutral power—any neutral power, if such could have been found—had sent deputies to our Congress at Hartford, for purposes certainly not of embarrassing, much less endangering, the Union, but of giving force and effect—such I understood to have been the avowed motive of that meeting—to the war—could they have shewn authority from their Governments for so doing? would they not have partaken of your belligerent nature and character? I go further, and say, that, in a Congress of States, it is a very strange sort of bargain that one Congress should be constituted by deputies from each of its states, and that we twenty-four States should be represented by deputies only from the aggregate body of States. If we are to go, let *us* go, the Representatives of all the States; let each of our states be represented as well as their States; and why not? This is the fact—they, as a Spanish American Confederation, are one body politic; we, as a North American Confederacy, are another. Whoever heard of a Congress of Ministers from two Governments? No, sir, I should as soon expect to hear of a concert of two instruments; we might have a duet; but whoever heard of a Congress where there were only two parties? We have a treaty with Great Britain that makes special provisions for an umpire to decide in certain cases of difference.—Our umpire is dead—he does not sleep, he is dead—and his death will constitute to any man who can and will look before as well as after—who is not engrossed with the present—and that with his own advancement—a consideration that will make him pause before he does any thing that might influence, directly or indirectly, the peace, the safety, the neutrality of the United States, which under the circumstances in which the world is about to be placed, we shall find it no easy matter to preserve without any foreign entanglements."

The following paragraph evinces a decided hostility to the present Executive:

"Mr. Fox said, speaking of the history of James the Second and Charles the Second, that of all Governments in the world, restorations were the worst: he applied it to the restoration of the House of Stuart, not against the consent of the People—but by general acclamation, which soon led to as general a vote of expulsion, of that misguided, unteachable, bigot race. The House of Bourbon, restored by foreign bayonets, forced upon France against the wishes of a large majority of her people, was not then an example to which the illustrious historian could have referred—a yet stronger proof of the truth and sagacity of that wonderful man. There is, said Mr. H. another restoration of *another* illustrious house—I push the parallel no further—by what means it has been brought back upon us, I shall not *now* stop to inquire, though in my heart and conscience, I believe the sceptre having been clutched, this is the last four years of the Administration of the father, renewed in the person of the son. I am not afraid of the re-enactment of the sedition law—No, not at all. One of our diplomatists said, in Paris, I think, speaking of their Protean vexations of our commerce, that the mode only, not the measure, was changed—So it is here—For old federalism, we have ultra federalism—I do not speak in the future but in the *plus quam perfectum*, in the preterpluperfect tense."

* * * * * * *

"Sir, as a natural death is preferable to a death superinduced by the lavish use of chemical and mineral poisons—so, in my humble judgment, at least, a natural fool is preferable to a fool *secundum artem*—he is the least dangerous animal of the two—at least, not having been deeply cultivated, like other shallow soils, what little mother wit is in him is not turned up by some new patent plow, and buried beneath the sand, never to give birth to vegetation more; whereas the overeducated fool never dreams that, with all his learning and acquirements, he is but a greater fool than ever. We of the cotton country, sir, know that deep cultivation is fatal to shallow soils. Some of these wise men have discovered that a whale is not a fish, but we have not, therefore, altered the phraseology of the laws relating to the whale fishery, because one of our cognocenti has found out that a whale is no fish at all, and has not, as far as I know, told us what to call it; and the hardy seamen of Marblehead and Cape Ann, no wiser than the Congress, will persist in talking of their good or bad fishing, and of their having taken so many *fish*."

Mr. Randolph winds up with the following admonition of the consequences of sanctioning the Panama mission:

"I do not feel lightly on this occasion—far otherwise—but the heaviest heart often vents itself in light expressions. There is a mirth of sadness, as well as tears of joy. If I could talk lightly on this sad subject, I would remind gentlemen of the reply given by a wiseacre, who was sent to search the vaults of the Parliament House at the time of the gunpowder plot, and who searched and reported that he had found fifty barrels of powder concealed under the faggots and other fuel—that he had removed twenty-five, and hoped that the other twenty-five would do no harm. The step you are about to take is the match to that powder—whether it be twenty-five or fifty barrels is quite immaterial—it is enough to blow—not the first of the Stuarts—but the last of *another dynasty*—sky high—sky high."

[To the Editor of the National Journal.]

Adlum on the Cultivation of the Vine.

No. I.

ON PLANTING VINEYARDS.

The first thing to be considered in planting a vineyard is, the choice of soil and situation. The best soil is such, whose surface is a light sandy loam, and not above a foot and a half, or two feet, deep, above the gravel or rock; either of which bottoms are equally good for vines. But, if the bottom is a heavy clay, it is not so good or proper for this purpose; but all soils, however, except a heavy clay, will answer. The next thing to be considered, is the situation, which appears to me, from what I have observed in my practice, should be on high ground, near the top of a hill, open to the east, south and west, with a gradual descent, that the rains may the better drain off. Where the descent is too steep, it requires more than double the labor to cultivate the ground, than where the descent is more moderate. Part of my vineyard is on the steep side of a hill, and I have observed that the grapes near the top of the hill ripen sooner, and are better, than those half way down: and on the top of the hill I sometimes have the delicate foreign grapes, whereas on the side, they crack and burst; but it is of advantage to have the vineyard sheltered on the north and north-west.

The vineyard should always be open to the east to dry off the moisture of the night, as early as possible; and I am inclined to think that, in our climate, the north side of a hill with a gentle slope, will be found best. For, from the great amplitude of the sun in summer, where the vines face the south, (our common practice in planting,) the dew and rains are not dried off until between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; and then, in the heat of the day, if the grapes are not sheltered by their leaves, their skin is scorched, and they either dry up, or never ripen well; when, if the vines were planted on the north side of a gentle sloping hill, they would be dried by the first rays of the sun in the morning; and in the middle of the day it would be shining over the descent with a more moderate heat, than if facing the south. This would be a great advantage, especially for the more delicate foreign grapes, though our native grapes, from the thickness of their skins, stand moisture, heat, and every thing else, with impunity.

Having made choice of the soil and situation, the next thing is to prepare the ground for planting. On land where there has been an ameliorating crop, or where the ground had been well ploughed the preceding autumn, then in Feb'y, March, or April, according to the climate, or they may be planted in October or November. The land should again be well ploughed, and after having made it pretty even, the rows should be marked out, (to suit the situation or exposure,) at ten or twelve feet apart; and they should be again crossed, at four, five, or six feet distant in the rows, which will mark out the place where every plant is to stand. I think these distances are much better than where they are planted nearer to each other, as the sun and air will have full scope to dry off the dews, damps, and all other unnecessary moisture.

Having considered the distance which is necessary to plant the cutting, the next thing is to dig the holes to put them in, which ought to be from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and about eighteen inches square; and, to expedite the business, it will be best to have the holes dug before hand, and provide a number of stakes to tie the shoots of the vine to, according to the number of cuttings to be planted; common lathes, such as are used for the ceiling of houses, will answer for the first two years. After having the holes dug, which ought to be done as early as possible, (in the month of February, to the middle of April, according to the climate,) and the cuttings provided from sixteen inches to a litte more than two feet long, according to the length of the joints, as there should not be less than five eyes, or buds, to each cutting. If the hole should be too deep for the cutting, put some of the best earth from the surface in it, then put one good cutting into each hole, with a little slope, and its top from the sun; then fill it with the best earth from near the surface, at the same time pressing it gently with your feet to the cutting, and put the earth upon a level with the upper eye or bud, and level with the surface of the ground. If the upper eye or bud should be above ground, raise a small hillock so as to reach it; and if it should be covered about half an inch, this will do no harm, but be rather an advantage, as it will keep the sun from drying it. This upper bud generally will alone shoot; but if from any circumstance the upper eye or bud should perish, then remove the earth to within half an inch of the next bud, which will shoot strong and vigorous, and the roots will put out below.*

After the cuttings are planted, they will require no further care until they shoot, except to keep the ground clear of weeds, which must be constantly attended to. When the cuttings begin to shoot, and as soon as they are of sufficient length, they must be fastened to the stake to prevent their breaking; and as the shoots advance, the fastening should be renewed, and all small lateral shoots should be constantly broke off with finger and thumb as they appear. In the month of October, when the vines have done shooting, they should be pruned, for if they are left unpruned until spring, their shoots, being tender, especially towards the upper parts,) will be in danger of suffering if the winter should prove severe.

This pruning, after rubbing off the lower eye or bud, is to cut down the shoots so as to leave two eyes; and if, after this done, the earth be drawn up in a hill about each plant, it will be a defence against the frost. This is the whole management required the first season. J. A.

* At the time you plant your cuttings, set a stake by each, to tie the shoots to when they are sufficiently strong.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register have received English Papers and Communications, by the latest arrivals at New York, and when more pressing matters do not interfere, they will glean such articles as may serve to amuse or interest their readers. Though their London dates are to the 8th of January, they find in them no confirmation of the reported abdication of the Archduke Constantine in favor of his brother Nicholas, and have reason to believe therefore, that the report of that event, brought verbally to Philadelphia by Capt. Tubbs (and mentioned in our last) was premature, and may have originated in the extract which follows from the London Courier of the 8th January:—

The intelligence from St. Petersburg, at length clears up all doubts as to the succession of Constantine to the Imperial Throne.

It appears there did exist a formal document, signed by Constantine, by which he renounced, in favor of the Archduke Nicholas, his right to the Crown. When the news reached St. Petersburg of the death of the Emperor Alexander, this document, which had been signed and attested in triplicate, was opened and read; but Nicholas refused to act upon its conditions; and instead of placing the Crown on his own head, he, and after him the whole Imperial Family, the Senate, &c. took the oath of fidelity to Constantine. The latter, meanwhile, conscious of the solemn engagements into which he had entered, and contemplating no violation of them, remained quietly at Warsaw, when he heard of the demise of his brother. This explains a circumstance which had naturally excited observation, and gave rise to various rumors. At length, however couriers despatched from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, apprised him of the course which events had taken, and yielding to the will of his august Brother, of the Imperial Family, the Senate, and the constituted Authorities, he consented to ascend the vacant throne. His presence in St. Petersburg was momentarily expected, and the day of his arrival was to be the only suspension of that public mourning which had been ordered for the deceased Monarch.

GREECE.—The following extracts of a letter from Captain Nicholson, to a gentleman in New York, gives a melancholy account of the situation of the Greeks.

United States' ship Ontario, at sea, Mediterranean, January 1st, 1826—off Algiers.

The situation of the Greeks is so deplorable since the proclamation of England, that I scarcely know what to say to you. I was at Hydra on the 17th December, and on the 12th off Navarino. I spoke two of the Greek cruisers from off Missolonghi on the 7th, which place was still in their hands. It was invested by land as well as by sea. The Captain Pacha, with 115 sail of several sizes, from 15 frigates down even to a steam boat, on the sea side, and Ibrahim Pacha with about 15,000 troops, on the land side. The Greeks had made an unsuccessful attack with their fire ships, and had been compelled to haul off with the loss of one of them. The irregular Greeks had likewise made an attack upon Ibrahim Pacha; nothing of consequence was the result.—The Greeks acknowledge the loss of 70 killed. The Turks, it is said, lost 150, no quarters given on either side. The Greek squadron had withdrawn to Hydra, to get other reinforcements, deeming an attack at this time impracticable, with any chance of success. I fear, indeed, without some especial good fortune, that they will be destroyed or will have to fly their country, for the Turks will not hear of a truce or peace; destruction *in toto* is all they will listen to: for to lay their arms down, and unconditionally submit, will amount to loss of heads, for not one would be spared by their inveterate masters.

You have no idea of the wretched situation of this devoted people; yet are they so infatuated that their precarious situation does not serve to unite them—faction still rules supreme. Money is alone the talisman to govern them, and it is the god of their idolatry: all wish to possess this magnet—it appears to be born with them, and has been so for ages, and, I fear, will long continue so.

Washington, March 6.

Robbery of the Mail.—The Postmaster of this City, on opening the portmanteau which contained the Eastern mail on Tuesday last, discovered that the twilled Letter-Bag, which contained the letters, had been cut with a knife between two and three feet, and, on examination, all the packets, destined for places South of Washington, were found to be missing. The letter portmanteau, which contained the Cotton Bag, bore no marks of violence; the lock was excellent, and the fastenings were in good order.

These facts were communicated to the Postmaster General, who was at once convinced that a robbery of the mail had been committed. He immediately despatched an express for Baltimore and Philadelphia, with instructions to spare no effort or expense to discover and arrest the offenders.

On the arrival of the express at Philadelphia, numerous expresses were put in motion, and a most thorough investigation was commenced. It was ascertained that S. & M. Allen, Brokers, had remitted a large amount of bank notes by the mail that was robbed, and that a part of the same notes had been sold to another Broker at Philadelphia on the day after the robbery. One of the drivers was suspected and arrested; he is still confined in jail.

On Thursday evening or Friday morning, one of the robbers, who calls himself William Nicholls, was arrested in the City of New York; a part of the lost money was found in his possession. He, no doubt, has one or more accomplices, and there is reason to expect, from the energy used, that they will not escape.—*Nat. Intel.*

Washington, March 7.

The Mail Robbery.—Our correspondents, the editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, speaking of the robbery of the mail at Philadelphia, say—"Information of the above robbery reached this city on Friday morning, and a list of the notes deposited in the Post Office at Philadelphia, by Messrs. S. & M. Allen, was left with the Brokers here. About 12 o'clock the same day, some of the identical notes were offered at the office of M. R. H. Nevins, for exchange, by a well dressed young man, about 22 years old, who calls his name Nichols. He was immediately arrested, and after undergoing an examination, committed to Bridewell. On his way to the Police Office, he made several desperate attemps to escape. A loaded pistol, and two knives, or dirks, were found on his person."

The promptitude of the measures taken for the detection of this high-handed villainy, deserves praise from the community. On Wednesday afternoon, it was made known to the Postmaster General, that the Eastern Mail bag bore marks of violence; and on Sunday, before 12 o'clock, intelligence was received here by mail, that one of the robbers had been apprehended in New York. When it is considered that the discovery of the violence was made here, and that the arrest was in consequence of measures originating at the Department, the rapidity of the operation is almost inconceivable; where punishment follows crime so swiftly, as the bullet does the flash, it can but have an awful and deterring influence. We only add the expression of our earnest hope, that no individual accessary to this atrocious crime, will escape the punishment which justice and the law prescribe for offences of this description.—*Nat. Intel.*

MARYLAND.—The great bill for Internal Improvement passed the House of Delegates on Thursday last, by a majority of *one vote*, (35 to 34.) It appropriates a million and a half, equally between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the cross cut to Baltimore, and the Susquehannah Canal—that is, 500,000 dollars to each. 200,000 dollars are appropriated to the improvement of the rivers and low lands of the Eastern Shore. This important measure is now before the Senate, and is expected to pass that body. It has a natural and necessary connection with the bill to establish a Board of Public Works, which, it will be recollected, passed some days ago. We are not apprized of the details of the Appropriation Bill, and, therefore, cannot say whether the appropriations which it proposes are positive or contingent—we suspect the latter; however.—*Nat. Intel.*

It is a Spanish maxim, he who loseth wealth, loseth much; he who loseth a friend, loseth more; but he who loseth his spirits, loseth all.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin recommends early marriages; and assigns, among other reasons in their favor, that delay is apt to produce a disinclination to marry at all, in other words, to make old bachelors and old maids. He compares such persons to the "odd half of a pair of scissors, which can't well cut any thing, though it may serve to scrape a trencher."

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, March 9.

We received yesterday, via Savannah, our files of Liverpool papers up to the 13th January, London papers, Lloyd's Lists and Scotch and Irish papers to the 10th inclusive. Extracts are given below.

The crown of Russia, it seems, has been resigned by Constantine in favor of his brother Nicholas. The London Courier, of the 10th January, declares that official intelligence of the fact had been received by the British Government.

Commercial affairs still labour under great embarrassment in England, and cotton continues to decline. We have seen letters countermanding orders for shipments of cotton, and it is said that some of the manufactures in Glasgow were parting with their stocks, either desponding of doing any good by spinning it up now or hoping to lay in a future supply upon very low terms. A great many spinners were working only half the week.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Yesterday about twelve failures were announced at the stock exchange. Among those who have failed, M. Canter has been mentioned for 800,000f.

Dover, Jan. 8.—There are immense arrivals of gold daily. One vessel brought this afternoon 450,000 sovereigns for M. Rothschild.

London, Jan. 10.

Accession of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Throne of Russia.—We are at length enabled to remove all doubts respecting the successor of his late Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Alexander. Official intelligence has been received this morning of the resignation of Constantine, in favor of his brother Nicholas, who has been proclaimed Emperor at St. Petersburg. The particulars of this remarkable and important event we shall look for with impatience.

Greece.—Letters from Modon, dated 14th of November, say, that "Ibrahim will set out to-morrow with his new troops of 8,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, for Missolonghi, and the Turkish fleet will, at the same time, sail for the same destination."

Zante, Dec. 14.—Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated Liverpool, Jan. 12.

"Since the stock of Cotton was taken here on the 31st ult. and found to be so large as 310,600 bales, the market has been drooping; and prime Uplands have declined to 8½d. and difficult to sell at that, even in small lots. The state of the trade is very discouraging at present, several failures taking place in the manufacturing districts among the petty spinners, and there is much appearance of a limited demand in consequence, and which may not improbably bring prime new Uplands down to 8d. We quote old Uplands 6d a 8d; new 7¾ a 8¼ and 8½d.

Extract of another letter, same date.

"Our Cotton Market is exceedingly dull and little doing; the best new Uplands will not sell for more than 8½d. and I have little doubt in a few days will be current at 8d. Sea Islands are also dull, and prospects in this description look unpromising. The fine spinners are working short time, and cannot sell the yarn at prime cost. In fact, the accounts from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are unusually bad, and unless some change takes place soon, I fear there will be still more distress."

It was mentioned in this paper a few weeks since, that the County of Washington, in Pennsylvania, contained one hundred and ten thousand sheep. We perceive by a New York paper, that Dutchess County, in that State, about upon an equality with the above named County, in population and extent, contains *one hundred and seventy four thousand sheep*, a large proportion of which are Merinoes. We doubt whether there are so many sheep in the whole State of North Carolina as this single county possesses.—*Ral. Reg.*

A singular scene.—The Rev. Mr. Duttens, who was in Turin in 1780, says he witnessed there the following singular scene in a church. It was the beginning of February, when the days are short, a very popular preacher, who was accustomed to give sermons of an enormous length, expatiated one day after dinner so long on his subject, which was repentance, that he had trespassed a full hour into the night, before he had concluded. Scarcely had he finished, when one of his audience raised his voice and requested to be heard. All listened; and the stranger continued, that the holy man's pathetic discourse had made so lively an impression upon him, who was a miserable sinner, that he had forthwith resolved entirely to change his course of life; and to give sincere proof of his contrition, he would instantly, before all the congregation, freely confess his crimes. He then declared himself to be an Advocate by profession, and openly avowed that he had abused the confidence of his clients, and told their secrets, and sacrificed their interests to the adverse party; he acknowledged himself to be a faithless husband, a bad father, and an ungrateful son; and having followed this up with an enumeration of various crimes, offered, he said, the last proof of sincerity in declaring his name; and concluded by saying he was such an advocate, living in such a place. Immediately another voice was heard from another part of the church, calling out that the penitent was an impudent impostor; that he was the advocate named, and that he could not reproach himself with any of the faults so calumniously imputed to him. He besought the audience to secure the villain; but in vain, for the mischievous wag had slipped away during the moment of surprise when the real advocate began to speak; and notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry, was never discovered.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 7.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

Wednesday, March 8.

Mr. Edwards moved to go into the consideration of Executive business.

The question was taken on going into Executive business, and decided in the negative—ayes 15, noes 18.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Sanford, (by a vote of 16 to 14) again took up the bill making appropriations for Fortifications.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 4.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, be discharged from the consideration of the several resolutions that have been referred to it, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, and that they, together with such other resolutions as are lying on the table, on the same subject, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Printers to Congress be directed to print, for the use of Congress, the usual number of copies of the several Executive Communications made to Congress, at the opening of each session, since the adoption of the present Constitution.

Monday, March 6.

Mr. Ward of New York, offered the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close this session by adjournment of their respective Houses on the —— day of May next.

This resolution had its first reading, and the question on its second reading, at this time, was decided in the negative—ayes 59, noes 71.

The resolve was ordered to lie on the table, and will receive its second reading to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. McLane, of Delaware in the Chair, when

Mr. Stevenson, of Va. concluded the speech he commenced on Thursday last.

He was succeeded by Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn. in opposition to both branches of the amendment of Mr. McDuffie, who spoke till four o'clock, when

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, of N. Y. the committee rose, and, having obtained leave to sit again,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 7.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Ward, of New-York, fixing the time of the adjournment of Congress, was read a second time.

Mr. Dwight moved to commit the resolution to a select committee, with instructions to fill up the blank with the last Monday of April next.

Mr. Sawyer moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion prevailed—ayes 84, noes 72.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the resolution offered by him for amending the Constitution.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, addressed the Committee on the general subject before it, and especially in reply to certain remarks by Mr. Storrs.

He was briefly answered by Mr. Storrs, when the floor was taken by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, in favor of the first resolution. Mr. D. continued to speak till near 4 o'clock, when, he having concluded the first division of his argument, the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 8.

Mr. Wurts, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to encourage Vaccination.

Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, moved that the House do now proceed to consider the resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of fixing on a day for adjournment: but the House refused now to consider the same, by a vote of 59 to 51.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Drayton resumed his observations, which he concluded at a late hour—when

Mr. Everett obtained the floor: and

The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again: and the House adjourned.

Washington, March 9.

When Mr. Drayton finished his speech yesterday in the House of Representatives, there were about twenty members started for the floor. There is but little prospect, therefore, of the speedy termination of the discussion now in progress, unless it shall be arrested by some motion or resolution out of the ordinary course.—*Journal.*

We learn that a Member of the Senate yesterday morning received a letter (of March 4) from Mr. Tazewell, which states that he is so far recovered that he expects to return to his seat in the Senate by the first trip that the Steam boat Potomac shall make. This information will serve to relieve the apprehensions which have been entertained, that the state of his health would prevent his return to his seat for the present, if it did not oblige him to resign it.—*National Intelligencer.*

We are happy to announce that Mr. McIlvaine, one of the Senators from New Jersey, who has for some time been absent from the Senate, in consequence of indisposition, has so far recovered that he may be expected to resume his seat in a few days.—*Nat. Jour.*

From the New York Commericial Advertiser.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1826.

I perceive from the columns of the Commercial Advertiser, that you have more than one correspondent in Washington, and from the tone of some of the letters you receive, I should judge that one of them has been slighted or provoked by some members of the house, and has discharged his bile by abusing the body at large, and the poor "inhabitants" of Washington to boot. His opinion of the American Congress and mine differ widely; and that respect which he attributes to servility and self interest, I feel in all its force from very different considerations. More intelligence, more honorable feeling, more sincere love of country, is no where to be found than is every day and hour to be witnessed on the floor of Congress Hall; and after another year's observation and study of that body, I again repeat the sentiment I once before expressed to you, that if I wished my life, liberty, property or reputation to be in safe and honorable keeping, I would choose that Congress above all the collective bodies upon earth, to be its guardians. No doubt they sometimes act on mistaken information, and at other times are borne away by a tide of party feeling:—but what would you have? Do you expect to see the skirts of angels' wings beneath the congressional toga, or Gabriel's trumpet whenever an orator rises to address the chair?—They are men, and so are those they serve. Would perfect beings truly *represent* the American people?—Whoever thinks of Washington thinks of politics, and in a letter from the seat of government they seem a necessary ingredient. But politics, if by that term is understood the real views, feelings and intentions of those who affect a nation's destiny, lie far beneath the surface which meets such eyes as yours and mine. Our government indeed, is simple and lucid in its general character, but where power resides, there will be more or less of what we understand by the word "court"—a collection of individuals who are influenced by various and strong passions, which practice has taught them partially to conceal, and who combine to carry objects very different from those which they avow.—Whoever supposes, however, that in this respect, Washington bears any very strong resemblance to the seats of European courts, does flagrant injustice to his country and its rulers.

Doubtless there are a few eager, restless, unprincipled intriguers, with whom a selfish ambition is paramount to all considerations, divine or human: but they are few, and happily are controlled by the honesty and talent of better men. As you see the Intelligencer it would seem superfluous to tell you what is doing in Congress—let me rather describe the Congress itself. There are upwards of ninety new members—of course the body is considerably different from what it was last year. (I speak now of the lower House.) It has lost nothing by the change in point of talent; nothing in the prurience for speaking, or in the general intelligence displayed. The leading members may be classed as floor men, or business men; the rest are silent voters. The prominent *floor men* are Webster, Livingston, M'Duffie, Buchanan, Storrs, Forsyth, M'Lane, Mercer, Hamilton, Floyd, Williams, Mangum, Wright, Mallary, Archer, Stevenson, (of Va.) Burgess, Cook and Wood. Everitt, I suppose ought to belong to this class, but he has not yet opened his lips but once, and then only for a detail of facts. The leading business men are for the most part at the head of committees: M'Lane, Williams, Campbell, Scott, Little, Whitlesey, Cocke, Newton, Tomlinson, Hamilton, Whipple, Wright, M'Coy, Hemphill, Stewart, Condict and Cambreleng may be arranged in this class. The strongest man on the floor is Webster. You might augur strength from the very peculiar formation of his forehead, which differs from any I have seen. His voice is deep and strong—his manner commanding—self possessed and dignified; perhaps a little aristocratic. Whenever he rises he commands the attention of the house by the plain sense and deep reflection which break out in every sentence. His force in argument is great, and he is a most formidable and dreadful opponent; yet he has nothing of what is usually called rhetoric. Formed at the bar, he thinks lightly of ornament and of every thing else but fact and argument. His style is clear and convincing, and ever has with it the air of one who is perfectly master of that about which he is speaking. The intellectual labor of this Hercules is amazingly great—he prepares himself both for the bar of the Supreme Court and for the Hall of Congress, and as he will never trust himself on a subject which he has not investigated, his reading and night work are immense. Of the other leaders I will endeavor to give you some account in a future letter.

Philadelphia, March 6.

The gallant Commodore Porter arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Washington, and is expected to leave here to-day or to-morrow for New York. He is accompanied by his two little sons, who will embark for Mexico with him. (The hero of Valparaiso will take with him, wherever he goes, the admiration and the warm affections of his patriotic fellow citizens.

NAVAL COURTESY.

Extract of a Letter dated Gibraltar, Jan. 11.

"I have already informed you of the important services rendered by Sir John Phillimore, of H. M. frigate Thetis, in saving vessels and their cargoes, driven on shore in the late gale in this bay. The arrival of this ship was most fortunate. She came in immediately after the gale, and but for the prompt efforts of her commander, a vast amount of property would have fallen a sacrifice to the '*noble, spirited and high minded Spaniards*,' who had not only denied the common rights of humanity, but had actually commenced plundering the unfortunate.

"A few days since, the U. S. ship Ontario arrived, and Capt. J. B. Nicholson, her commander, on learning how handsomely Sir John had acted, addressed a letter of thanks to him, a copy of which, with the reply of Sir John, are enclosed. They are worthy of publication, as they reflect credit on the representatives of both nations, and have a tendency to excite both to deeds of generosity and valor.

"It so happened that whilst Sir John was saving American property here, Capt. Nicholson, with his accustomed humanity, was doing equal good to the subjects of H. B. M. at Smyrna, and among other acts, was the means of saving H. B. M. ship of war Gannett, which vessel had grounded near Smyrna. To this circumstance Sir John very delicately and appropriately adverts."

U. S. Ship Ontario,
Gibraltar Bay, 11th January, 1826.

Sir—Permit me in the absence of my commanding officer, to offer you my sincere thanks for the assistance and protection which you have afforded and extended to those of my unfortunate countrymen whose vessels were driven on shore during the late gale.

Your promptitude in taking effectual measures to stop the depredations attempted on American property, whilst exposed and defenceless on an inhospitable beach, excites my warmest gratitude, and reflects as high credit on yourself and brave officers, as it disgraces those whose conduct evinced a desire to take advantage of their situation.

I can only reiterate the sentiments in which Mr. Henry, our Consul, has been pleased to address you and your officers, to which I beg leave to add my best wishes for your health and happiness.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN B. NICHOLSON.

To Captain Sir John Phillimore,
Commanding H. M. ship Thetis.

H. M. Ship Thetis,
Gibraltar Bay, 12th January, 1826.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

It has afforded me, I assure you, the sincerest pleasure, to have had an opportunity of offering any assistance to your countrymen. I fear, however, that the services of myself and the ship under my command may have been too highly rated; we have done no more than our duty required. Under similar circumstances the Americans have often assisted the English ships; end I entertain a full conviction, that had you been placed in my situation, you would have taken as great delight in the discharge of your duty as I have done; and your kind assistance so lately to H. B. M. sloop Gannett, must ever be fresh in the recollection of every British officer.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. PHILLIMORE, Capt.

To J. B. Nicholson, Esq.
Commander U. S. ship Ontario.

Play upon Words.—While grave legislators are consuming months in discussing the Panama Congress, those in a minor sphere may be excused for giving one trifling moment to its consideration. The proposition of the South Americans is, that all America shall meet at the Congress to be held, and *Panama* is selected as the place of meeting; with great propriety, in our opinion, for *Panama* is neither more nor less than all America. Write it thus, for instance, '*Pan-Am'a.*' The word "*Pan*" is the Greek for all, and "*Am'a*" is only an abbreviation of America. But it is said that we of North America are about to get into entangling alliances—but "*Pan*" is neuter, and therefore our neutrality is a preliminary part of the business. It is said that it will engage us in hostilities with other powers—but the latter part of the word, "*Ama*," is the imperative of "*Amo*," to love, and, of course, enjoins peace upon the proceedings of the Congress. Those who are not satisfied with these reasons, can very easily find better ones.—*Chas. Cou.*

Too complaisant by half.—The editor of the *Monthly Review*, in the preamble to his critique on Michael Kelly's Reminiscences, revives the following old joke with very good effect:—"Almost every individual of whom he speaks was his 'best of friends,' 'the kindest,' 'pleasantest,' 'noblest,' 'most excellent person that ever breathed.' He is a perfect counterpart of that celebrated Recorder of a country borough, who, on being asked how he liked the Mayor answered, that his Worship was a most agreeable, gentlemanlike magistrate.—And the Aldermen? The wittiest, the most hospitable, the most jovial fellows he ever met.—And the Grand Jurors? They were all fit to be members of Parliament; their wisdom and their knowledge of the laws were unequalled.—The Constables? The politest of officers, the most elegant of peace-keepers; they were models of constables.—The Witnesses? There never were such witnesses; they would every man of them die sooner than tell a falsehood.—The Prisoners? The honestest prisoners, & the most respectable men that ever entered a gaol.—The Hangman? It was a pleasure to be submitted to his care; he tied the noose so mildly, and sent a man to the other world with such tender assiduity!'

Cato, the Roman Censor, said there were but three actions in his life that he regretted; one was, the having revealed a secret to his wife, another, that he had gone by sea when he might have gone by land, the other the having spent one day without doing any thing.

A good character is, like a gamester's money, very difficult to keep; and, when lost, still more difficult to regain.

The following, from the Charleston Courier, is, in most respects, applicable ... Carolina, and merits the serious ... the Agricultural community:

Agriculture of the South.—W... agriculturists are making laudable ... and suggesting beneficial improve... the modes of culture of the prevailing ... of produce among us, is it not im... ascertain, whether a partial chang... minished culture of some of those ... might not very advantageously take ... Whether, for instance, the cultivation ... ton should be pursued with the sa... with increasing ardor, notwithstanding ... great and growing increase of comp... home and abroad, and the conseque... nution of demand for the cotton of th... ern States? Do we not rely too mu... golden harvests of long past years ... not the illusive meteor of the last ... exercise a bewildering influence ... imagination? Our cotton crops too, ... coming more and more precarious, a... has recently been asserted, the ... pillar has learnt the art of surviv... winters, the culture of cotton ma... among us as it did in New Provid... Bermuda. May not a great porti... agricultural labor be profitably div... the growth of corn? It is melanch... for an article of such absolute nece... should be dependent upon other stat... our slaves, our cattle, and even our ... should be fed at exorbitant prices, fr... more devoted to a rational cultivati... soil. Might not a portion of our la... fitably devoted to pasturage? Mig... growth of stock, judiciously mana... come a valuable source of trade? S... something be done for the independ... our wants? or do we intend, until d... to pay the travelling expenses of th... cattle and hogs on their annual journ... Kentucky to Charleston?

Pennsylvania Politics.—A Conven... Delegates, chosen by "the democ... tizens" of the different counties ... State of Pennsylvania, assembled at ... burg, on Saturday last, for the pur... nominating a suitable person to be ... ed by "the Democratic Party" of ... for the office of Governor at the ne... tion. Nearly a hundred and twen... gates attended. Dr. William D... was chosen President of the Co... The present Governor, John ... Shulze, was nominated unanimously ... election.

The Convention afterwards took ... subject of the next Presidential E... and the following proceedings, a... pears by the Harrisburg Intelligence... had thereupon:

Mr. Bull, of Bradford county, ... the following:

Resolved, That our confidence in the ... talents and inflexible integrity of Gen. ...son, is unimpaired; and that his conduct ... pendency of, and after the late elect... dent of the United States, is deserving ... lified approbation of the American People.

Mr. Horn moved to refer the ... to a committee; which motion hav... seconded, was, on the call of the ... nays, decided in the negative—... nays 100.

Mr. Dale moved to pospone the ... tion offered by Mr. Bull, for the ... of introducing the following:

Whereas the members of this Convention ... sembled for the express and sole purpose ... nating a candidate to be supported by the ... tic party at the ensuing election for Go... Pennsylvania, and adopting such measures ... deemed necessary and proper to secure the ... of the candidate who should be so nomina...

And whereas an interference, at this time, ... concerns of the General Government, by ... ing a candidate for the office of President ... United States, at an election which will ... place for near three years hence, would be ... proper, as it is unauthorized by the People ... fore,

Resolved, That the resolution now be... Convention be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ritner, of Washington c... moved that the resolution offered ... gentleman from Bradford, together ... that offered by the gentleman fro... caster, be indefinitely postponed; ... motion having been seconded, was d... in the negative—yeas 45, nays 74.

Mr. Dale withdrew his motion ... pone. The question then recurring ... original resolution offered by the ... man from Bradford county, the yeas ... 98, nays 7—several of the members ... Convention declining to vote.—...

The Governor of Massachusetts h... pointed Thursday, the 26th day of ... next, to be observed as a day of fa... humiliation, and prayer, by the Peo... that Commonwealth.

To appreciate the consumption of ... ticle of food in this city, it has been ... to us as a fact, that one person alone ... daily upwards of 6000 oysters. This ... ness extends regularly through ... months of the year, during which tim... individual must dspose of 1,460,000 ... ters.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Curious Epitaph.—The following ... ordinary composition may be seen in ... church-yard of Thetford, Norfolk, in ... land:—

'My grandmother was buried here,
My cousin Jane and two uncles dear;
My father perished with a mortification in his ...
My sister dropped down in the Minories,
But the reason why I am here, according ...
thinking,
Is owing to my good living and hard drinking ...
Therefore, good christians, if you'd wish ...
long,
Beware of drinking brandy, gin, or any ...
strong.'

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, execu...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

AFTERNOON, MARCH 15, 1826.

Lost.—A most singular and un- circumstance has deprived us of mail due here yesterday morn- Monday evening, while the driver from Mrs. Barclay's to Averas- drawing water for his horses, a behind and frightened them, when and ran about four miles, to A- where, true to the influence of would have halted at the Post Of- a laudable endeavor made to stop which they took new alarm, ran which is near that place, and, to the middle, the whole, and horses, went to the bottom. Messrs. Mallett happening to be immediately repaired to the made every exertion to recover the though he failed, we are happy to the great southern mail was found about two miles below the place was lost, floating down the river, washed out of the stage, which and where it had lodged half a up the river. The mail which is is not expected will be found,) is the Way Mail, containing all mailed south of Petersburg. that much praise is due to a Mr. for finding and carefully preserv- mail.

failure occurred in consequence lent, other horses and a stage hav- mediately sent by Messrs. C. & to supply the places of those lost.

Mail Robbery, of which some will be found in this paper, fur- more evidence that it is, of all gery, the least profitable to its We believe there is not an in- cord or within the recollection of a robbery of the mail in this ch was not, and speedily too, fol- discovery and punishment of In the present instance, it is t only one of the men concerned the grasp of justice, and he is so described that no doubt can be of his speedy apprehension. One that these repeated examples the most hardened rogue from a empt.

stance, the Postmaster General ned his character for energy and He is such an excellent officer ould be sorry to see him transfer- ther office than the important one in which we could hardly hope like again."

of Counterfeits.—Having lately terfeit $5 note of the State Bank well executed that a careless ob- not hesitate to take it, we have following description of the dif- minations of counterfeit notes on by attending to which, they may detected:

purporting to have been issued ipal Bank at Raleigh, payable to filled up with bad ink, which has n.

$20 Notes, purporting to have been Branch Bank in Newbern, and to H. Collins. There is no as H. Collins in any genuine bill, made payable to *Jos.* Collins, Collins, and the word Newbern. itten. In other respects, the pretty good.

s of the Principal Bank at Ra- to H. Potter, filled up in good but with very indifferent ink. are well executed.

it ten dollar notes on the Unit- Bank are said to be in circulation —*N. Y. American.*

The state of things in this empire the death of the Emperor Alexan- a deep interest. Every arrival, have looked for positive intelli- solve the doubt and uncertainty accounts are involved, has tend- accumulate doubt and uncertainty. news, by way of Gibraltar, is in- it will be found in a subsequent

ly Accident.—On Tuesday night Dwelling House and Smoke House urdoch Murchison, of Richmond ere, together with every article ned, entirely consumed by fire; most dreadful, the wife of Mr. perished in the flames! The par- related to us by a gentleman from Richmond, are briefly these: On Tuesday night, the woods having taken fire within a mile or two of Mr. Murchison's house, he proceeded, with his negroes, to extinguish it, leaving no person at the house but Mrs. M. When he returned the next morning, the melancholy sight presented itself. Not knowing what had become of his wife, a search was made and her bones discovered where her bed had stood, so that it is probable she was suffocated, and perished without a consciousness of her danger. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

The Rev. Basil Manly, formerly of Chatham County, in this State, has received and accepted a unanimous call of the Baptist Church and Congregation in the City of Charleston, to become their Pastor.

Mr. James F. Conover, the Editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer, has sold that establishment to Mr. Mason R. Lyon, the Editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, who will unite the two papers, and has procured the assistance of gentlemen of ability to write for it.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the 9th inst. after a session of about 100 days, during which it appropriated a few thousand dollars more than all the money in the Treasury; and, if we may credit the Virginia papers, did not earn one-tenth of the pay of its members.

Errors of the Press.—We find it gravely announced in a Southern paper, that "the Legislature of *North Carolina* have determined to employ Mr. Rembrant Peale to copy his celebrated picture of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the *House of Delegates.*" The truth is that our Legislature have not only not determined on any such measure, nor have any House of Delegates, but they stand in need of no such picture, having already a very fine full length portrait of Washington in their House of Commons.

Duel.—A duel was fought near the Navy Yard at Gosport, Va. on the 4th instant, between Lieut. William T. Bourne and Lieut. Constantine Smith, in which the former was shot, and died in about an hour. The distance, *two paces!* Smith made his escape.

Discretion is the better part of Valor.—So thinks Gen. Ward, of the New York Senate, who being convicted of having accepted a *douceur* for his vote on a certain occasion, has resigned his seat, to avoid the ignominy of expulsion, which would have been his fate.

The U. S. Ship John Adams, sails in a few days from Norfolk. Col. Jno. Williams of Tennessee, Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, will take his passage in her.—*Ral. Reg.*

Judge Haywood (formerly from this State) has been named, among others as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the next election.—The election takes place next summer. Judge Haywood is the eighth or ninth candidate that has already been put in nomination for the office: the election is made by a direct vote of the people.—*West. Car.*

Charlotte, March 7.

Small Pox.—To prevent unnecessary alarm, as well as to put a stop to unfounded or exaggerated reports, we deem it proper to state, that a solitary case of this disease has made its appearance in this town. It was brought here from Charleston, by a man named Gardner Mays, belonging to Lincoln county, and is confined to him. From the precaution taken by the Commissioners of the Town, of placing a guard around the premises where the man is confined, to prevent all ingress and egress, we entertain no apprehension that the disease will spread; and no one need be deterred, by the fear of contagion, from visiting the town.—*Journal.*

North Carolina Gold Mines.—Mr. Rothe is now employed by the Gold Company of North Carolina, and is represented by those well qualified to judge, as a gentleman of science and skill; he is, besides, a practical miner.—It may consequently be expected, that the search for gold, under his superintendence, will be conducted with skill, and the business rendered much more profitable than it has hitherto been.

We may here mention, that a mine has been discovered, about half a mile from this place, on the plantation of Maj. M'Comb; and from the examination which has already been made, it promises to be both extensive and rich. The gold is in a vein of iron ore and ferruginous earth; but its depth and breadth have not yet been ascertained. Preparations, we understand, will shortly be made to work this mine in an improved mode; and there is little doubt that it will prove as valuable as any one which has yet been discovered.—*Ib.*

Petersburg, March 10.

Cotton.—But little coming in; and owing to the anxiety of shippers to complete cargoes, the article is sought after, and prices fully maintained. Yesterday and the day before, sales were made at 11, 11½, 12¼ and 12½, according to quality.—*Intelligencer.*

The Cincinnati Emporium of February 23, says, "It gives us much pleasure to say that Major General E. P. Gaines arrived on Saturday (18th) in this city, where we are informed, his head-quarters are established."

Columbia, S. C. March 11.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed WILLIAM HARPER, Esq. Senator in Congress, until the next sitting of the Legislature of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. JOHN GAILLARD. A messenger set out yesterday morning from this place to Charleston, to notify Mr. Harper, who is in that city, of his appointment.—*Gazette.*

Our Boston friends will learn with some surprise, that there is now exhibiting at Paris, "the wonderful Sea Serpent alive from America," that it was "taken alive with *seventeen* others," when "they were out in search of the Great one," which is more than 300 feet long, and was frequently seen.

By this Morning's Mail.

Latest Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

Thursday, March 9.

After some unimportant proceedings—

Mr. Chambers moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

The Chair stated that there were some bills from the other House not yet read the first time; and Mr. Smith intimated a wish to make a report; but,

Mr. Chambers declined waiving his motion, stating that it was his wish to give the consideration of the confidential business before the Senate, the preference, at present, over all other business, and he would not yield his motion, therefore, to any other subject. His motion prevailed; and

The Senate closed its doors, and so remained about three hours.

Friday, March 10.

Mr. Chambers, of Md. moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. King, of Alabama, hoped the gentleman would first permit reports from committees to be made.

Mr. Chambers said, he had made his motion for the express purpose of precluding all other business, and therefore declined waiving it.

The Senate then, by a vote of 19 to 13, went into Executive business, and remained with closed doors for some time; and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 9.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider of the expediency of making provision for the commencement of the next session of Congress at an earlier period than the one established by law, and that they also consider whether the present session may not be terminated in the month of April; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The committee was ordered to consist of seven members.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, on the resolutions offered by him for amending the Constitution.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, then addressed the committee in a speech in opposition to both the Resolutions, the delivery of which occupied nearly three hours, when,

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of North Carolina, the Committee rose, and having obtained leave to sit again,

The House adjourned.

Friday, March 10.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the Committtee on the resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Lathrop, to inquire as to an earlier meeting of the next session, and when the present may terminate, viz:

Messrs. Lathrop, Mallary, Thomson, of Pa. Newton, Williams, Clarke, and Vance.

A communication from the War Department, transmitting a report of the Engineer Department, in relation to a survey of the waters of Virginia and North Carolina, in reference to a system of Internal Improvement, was referred to the committee of the whole to which is referred the bill "for a subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal," and ordered to be printed.

New York, March 9.

The annexed paragraph from a Gibraltar paper of the 26th January, furnished by the Gazette of this morning, leaves no doubt that the succession to the throne of Russia is to be contested. The arbiters of the contest are to be the fierce soldiery—the pretorian bands of the capital, perhaps, against the legions of the distant provinces —the people, if the term can be applied, as understood among us, to the serfs—*the adscripti glebœ* of the empire, will look on with patient unconcern, knowing that with whatever issue to the combatants, their part in the strife is nothing—be the emperor Constantine or Nicholas, they will still be the slaves of a military despotism. What the effect of this civil war (for we apprehend such a result to be inevitable) may be on the rest of Europe, or how far its influence may go, if at all, to disturb the harmony of the continental system, remains to be seen. France will not lament any course of things that tends to restore her to her natural and long accustomed position of the head of the European nations—a position which, latterly at least, has been held by Russia. Austria and Prussia both will see without any deep regret the power of a formidable neighbour wasting itself in intestine feuds: and even England may rejoice that Constantine should find enough occupation at home, to deter him from realizing those day dreams in which he is supposed to have indulged, of filling the throne of the eastern empire. We shall wait with impatience the arrival of the next vessels, to develope the scene a little more.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Very unfavorable intelligence arrived at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburg. On the 26th ult. the Manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains clearly and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation; and the acts, which set it forth, are annexed at full length. On the same day the regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained the Moscow regiment made difficulties. Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of their barracks with the colors, and proclaimed Constantine I. This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men. Gen. Miloradovitch went to the Place to harangue the rebels; but at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavored in vain to quell the mutiny. At length, finding all mild means fruitless, and after having uselessly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up. The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number of killed is computed at 200. At 6 o'clock order was restored; nevertheless the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael who had arrived at St. Petersburgh at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow Regiment who did not take part in the revolt, but had refused to take the oath; and conducted them to the aid of his brother. General Friderichs and Gen. Schenschin were wounded. The Emperor, who throughout the day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day, (Dec. 27.) The marines of the Guards manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several officers were arrested. During four hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little; and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

MARRIED,

At the house of Col. Daniel Dulaney, in Onslow county, on the 2nd of March, by Eli Ward, Esq. Thomas B. Ives, of Davidson county, to Miss Helen Barber of the former county.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Ajax, Hood, Providence.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Schooner Utility, Styson, Tar River.
Schooner Volga, Cole, Jamaica.
Schooner Mary Ann, Anderson, Trinidad.
Schooner William, Fulton, Jacquemell.
Schooner Henry Clay, Snow, Boston.
Brig Jones, Winchell, Jamaica.
Brig Superior, Scott, Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Brig Beaver, Towne, Barbadoes.
Brig Advance, Emery, Auxcays.
Schooner Milo, Orne, Jeremie.
Schooner Fair Play, Fontain, Philadelphia.
Schooner Celia, Carson, New York.

New Books & Stationary.

W. E. TROY has just received at his store four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank, a variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are standard works on SURGERY, ANATOMY, MEDICINE, LAW, &c. with many articles in the *Stationary* line. Catalogue next week.

CHEAP FAMILY BIBLES,
Just received at the Book Store of
Wm. E. TROY.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.
ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration *Pen Dente Lite* of William Hodges, deceased, late of this county, at March Term of Cumberland county Court, and does hereby notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same, and those having any claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, N. C. March 10, 1826–58-4t

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of April, at the late residence of William Hodges, deceased, the following Negroes, viz.—Aaron, Sandy, Sam, and Rachel, and all the personal property of said deceased; on a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.
JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.

N. B.—I will attend on the 7th April at the late residence of the dec'd. and on the 8th at Mr. James Miller's, Fayetteville, for the purpose of settling and liquidating the accounts of the deceased.

Selling Off,
At the most reduced rates, for
CASH OR CREDIT,
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.
E. E. LEWIS & CO.
March 8, 1826—57-8t

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 6th day of April next.
A. D. MURPHEY, President.
March 7, 1826—58 tm

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Robert H. Taylor & Co. was dissolved on the 1st February by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment to R. H. Taylor; and those to whom they are indebted, will please apply to him for payment, he being fully authorized to settle the above concern.
ROBERT H. TAYLOR,
W. & E. TOWNES.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1826. 583t

The Subscriber

WILL continue in business at the Store occupied by the late firm of Robt. H. Taylor & Co, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, which he will sell low for Cash or produce.
ROBT. H. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1826.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. my negro man FRANK, aged about 28 years, about 6 feet high, stoops a little, and appears stiff in the hips when walking; wore away a long mixed homespun coat, and white or mixed pantaloons. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, or Ten Dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I may get him; I expect that he will try to get into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill, as he is well acquainted there.
JOHN LEWIS.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1825—58tf
☞ The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.
On board the Steam Boat, hourly expected,
36 Hhds. Bright Retailing Molasses.
15 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar.
10 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey.
66 bags Green Coffee. For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
March 8—57 3t

For Sale.
30 BAGS prime Coffee,
Dry Goods, &c.
L. FITZHARRIS.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1826—56tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business is wanted at this Office.
March 7.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do.		60
Peach,	do.	50	60
Bacon,	lb.		7½
Beeswax	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	12½	15
Bagging	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	19	20
2d qual.	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	do	14	15
Spermacetti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	10	10¼
Corn,	bushel	90	100
Copperas	lb.	4½	5
Flax	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	barrel.		6
Fine, do.	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 50	
Lime,	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	10	11
Logwood	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses,	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	do	7	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	50	60
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do		
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	do		
New-England,	do		5
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	0
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 6
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	do	9	10
Loaf,	lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	70	75
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	75
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	7
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	5	6
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigre,	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey,	gallon	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Yon cloud—'tis bright and beautiful—it floats
Alone in God's horizon—on its edge
The stars seem hung like pearls—it looks as pure
As 'twere an angel's shroud—the white cymar
Of Purity just peeping through its folds,
To give a pitying look on this sad world.
Go visit it, and find that all is false,
Its glories are but fog—and its white form
Is plighted to some coming thundergust.—
The rain, the wind, the lightning have their source
In such bright meetings. Gaze not on the clouds
However beautiful—Gaze at the sky,
The clear, blue, tranquil, fix'd and glorious sky:

From the European Magazine.

SONNET.

Thou speak'st of Love, fond fool! as if it were
A passion thou had'st known and inly proved,
And yet thy brow is all undimm'd by care—
The brightness from thine eye is not removed,
Thy cheeks too, boy, the rose is blushing there!
And these are tokens that thou ne'er hast lov'd:

Love has his temple in the sunken eye—
Where sorrow dwells will fondest love appear:
His sweetest language is the secret sigh,
His sweetest eloquence the silent tear.
But where the glow and bloom of health are nigh,
Be sure that he is absent—for his sphere
Is in the grief-worn heart—there he doth dwell,
Like sainted hermit in his lonely cell.

More Capital Prizes.

ALLEN'S OFFICE, 166, Market-st. }
Baltimore, 15th Feb. 1826. }

Correct list of the drawing of the 2d consolidated

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No 24517 capital prize of		$100,000
†5853 capital prize of		‡30,000
24714 capital prize of		20,000
1678 capital prize of		10,000
32200 capital prize of		5,000

†2413	13288	5537	prizes of 1000
†24084	15523	28736	
†34674	26566	8996	
16955	32465	10581	
9530	32815	15129	
†1907	9948	23637	prizes of 500
†28812	23387	26753	
22593	21578		
967	21900		
†68	1116	30472	prizes of 100
†5806	2191	34169	
†6675	5771	451	
†6768	8684	6382	
†6101	8895	15358	
†7777	11722	16924	
†7893	14262	8370	
†11242	15313	19909	
†20301	15705	10808	
†23719	17274	23058	
†16073	17894	26733	
†20614	25982	26691	
†24130	27000	30926	
†25702	28459	32930	
†32351	28959	31709	
†28900	29909	34934	
†14389	33456		

†355	815	3637	4318	4457	8698	Prizes of 50 Dollars.
†612	577	3708	4812	6465	8692	
†1617	2503	4505	4548	6306	8778	
†4088	5958	4767	4165	6204	8088	
†6114	6487	6649	7010	7422	8589	
†9403	7746	7747	7102	7117	9186	
†10128	9573	10641	10375	13657	14919	
†10130	11015	13166	13957	17018		
†12811	15960	15566	15164			
†14516	19692	21091	27403			
†14761	19069	21356	28231			
†14635	19060	21825	28260			
†14822	19904	23166	28643			
†18294	20155	23549	29848			
†19783	20166	23992	29534			
†19782	20362	24686	30854			
†20815	21326	25150	30148			
†24333	25516	27968				
†24355	25698					
†24185	32999					
†31866	32716					
†32346	33628					
†32613	34125					
†32272						
†32081						
†32075						
†33624						

100 prizes of $20, 500 of $12, and 10,500 prizes of $10—all tickets ending with 5, 2, or 1 are entitled to $10 each.

‡ Sold in shares, two quarters and four eighths.
† All marked thus † sold at ALLEN'S.

Class Number Six.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day*, and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars	is	$25,000
1	-	10,000		-	10,000
2	-	5,000		-	10,000
10	-	1,000		-	10,000
15	-	500		-	7,500
50	-	100		-	5,000
100	-	50		-	5,000
100	-	20		-	2,000
550	-	10		-	5,500
20,000	-	4		-	80,000
20,829	prizes,				160,000
19,171	blanks—40,000 tickets at $4,				160,000

Prizes payable in cash, 60 days after the completion of the lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Tickets will be advanced to 5 dollars on the 24th inst. this gives distant adventurers all the advantage they can ASK.

Tickets,	$4	Quarters,	$1
Halves,	2	Eighths,	50

To be had at

Allen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 166 Market-street,

Where was sold No. 5853 in shares, a capital prize of 30,000, in the *last* State Lottery, and both the capitals in the one immediately previous, No. 11258, $30,000, and 38010, $10,000. Also, sold and paid two great prizes of $100,000 each.

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to.

Address S. & M. ALLEN & Co.
Feb. 25. Baltimore.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to
MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.
Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Valuable Real Estate, *FOR SALE.*

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.
ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.
January 11, 1826. 50-tf

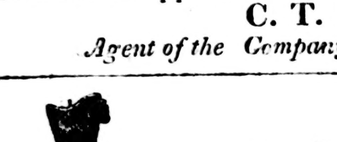
Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

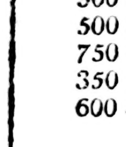
Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.



H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,
50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.



ALSO,
500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards. Shoe Thread, &c. &c.
November 15, 1825—41-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to
JOHN KELLY.
Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.
Just received and for sale by
H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.
Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.
JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

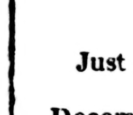
10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.
JNO. HUSKE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by
O. P. STARK.
April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.
100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel. *For sale by*
JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,



32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,
200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*
ESEK ARNOLD.
Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.
JOHN McKINNON.
November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Charles Weinedel,
MINIATURE PAINTER.

WILL be in Fayetteville, from the 12th of February until the 12th of March; during which time he will be happy to meet with the encouragement of an enlightened public.
Raleigh, 30th Jan. 1826.—54tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
CLEMENT TRACY.
September 28, 1825—34tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—
Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—
This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.
WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
15th March, 1825—6-tf

HIDES.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*
January 18.—50tf.

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.
JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.
JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

Caution.

MY Store was broken open on the 16th of November last, from whence was taken two Pocket Books, which contained several valuable Papers, among which were two Notes and two Due Bills on Erasmus Love, to wit: One note of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, executed to Duncan and John McKenzie, and due the 1st day of January 1821. The other note was made to myself, and given one day after date some time in the latter part of the Spring or early in the Summer of 1821, for twenty-five dollars. One other note or due bill executed to F. T. Leak, for seven dollars. One other note or due bill given to James Cole, for eighty-seven and a half cents, in the Spring of 1821. I forwarn all persons from trading for either of those notes, or the maker of them from paying them to any other person than myself, I also forwarn the public from trading for a note I gave Erasmus Love for five hundred and six dollars, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1821—on which, however, by promise, there ought to be a credit of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, for a book account; which note I am determined not to pay, as my notes against him were intended as a set off, and since the Robbery of my Store he wishes to avail himself of the advantage of my situation.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL.
Richmond C. H., N. C. Feb. 18, 1826—55-4t

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

MANSION HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

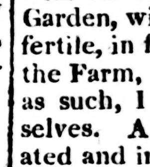
His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.
DILLON JORDAN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.—Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the power and authority in us vested by the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Deboran Dubrutz, dec'd. we shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d day of March next, a two story brick building, situated on the west side of Green street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.; also, that valuable Tanyard lately occupied by G. Dubrutz, dec'd (containing between 2 and 3 acres of Land) with all the necessary out houses, work shop, working tools and about fifty cords of excellent bark. On a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Bond with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the property.
JOHN CRUSOE, }
CHAS. B. JONES, } *Executors.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1826. 53—7t

Notice.



I AM desirous of selling for Cash or accommodation paper at Bank, the very pleasant and healthy place (not one of my family, white or black, having died or been sickly for 9 years past) on which I reside, 2 miles below Fayetteville on the stage road to Wilmington; it contains 210 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Spring House and Store Room, over a spring in the yard; together with all other necessary Out-houses, an excellent Garden, with a Branch running through it, now very fertile, in fine order and handsomely arranged, and the Farm, I am persuaded, will bear inspection, and as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that though it is well situated and improved, so convenient to the best Market Town in the State, a good Brick Yard and a comfortable and healthy residence, yet desirous of moving to Tennessee, I would sell a great bargain. Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock of all kinds, among them, some of the Northern Breed of Cattle, and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, a Sulkey Horse and two or three strong plantation do.—And also, about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south of town, an elegant healthy situation for a family residence, commanding a handsome view of Fayetteville. For Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself,
SAM'L. P. ASHE.
Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—49tf.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
February 8th, 1826. 53tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of all persons who have any wish to suppress vice and improve morality, in detecting a man who, while in my employ, and for some time before while in this vicinity, passed by the name of B. A. STEINBERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, spare made, and generally carries himself very erect; a foreigner by birth, but whether he is a German or French I am unable to tell as he speaks both languages well—but he has the cast and manners of the latter; he also writes an excellent English hand, and speaks it tolerably well; he is well dressed, all in blue broadcloth, with a velvet collar to his straight coat; I suppose him to be about 30 years of age, very impudent and talkative, when in company with the commonality of men; but quite the reverse when in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some money, a small quantity of virgin gold, a piece of fine blue cloth, 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, but quite thin in flesh, and very much shaved by the traces and collar, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, the stirrups were once plated, but now nearly rubbed off.

This villain made his escape on the night of the 18th inst. and what course he has taken I am unable to say, but suspect he will make for Charleston, South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or Wilmington, N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from either of the places I expect he will make for New York or Philadelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said B. A. Steinberg, and secure him in jail so that I may be enabled to bring him to justice, and by that means may prevent him again from committing such an outrage upon any one who may, through humanity's sake, give him employ; or I will give ten dollars for the delivery of the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all reasonable charges, or for such information as will enable me to get her again.
P. BARRINGER.
Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 23, 1826.

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.
Jan. 10, 1826.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of January, 1825, a Negro Man named ISAAC, aged 27 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, complection somewhat yellow, broad shoulders and long straight nose. I have been told that he exhibited a forged free pass, and a recommendation, with the aid of which he will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man. He was seen in Fayetteville last Spring, and said he was on his way to Wilmington, where he may yet be. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, and all reasonable expenses paid, or for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.
WILLIAM RIDGE.
Randolph county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1826—56-3t

$20 Reward.
Hatters beware of a S…

RANAWAY from the subscriber … February last, an apprentice Boy … or MOSES BUTLER, 19 years old, … skin, about five feet four inches high … of deceiving the most discerning eye … ble he has made for Georgia, as he … power to secure funds at my expense … to any part of the U. States. The … will be paid to any person delivering … Fayetteville, N. C.
March 7, 1826—3t

The Planter's Ho…



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
IS now open (by the …) the reception of Co… lar Boarders as well as T… find at this establishment … accommodations, and on moderate terms …
February 7, 1826. WM. L…

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber will receive and … of expense) orders for Tickets in … Northern Lotteries, and will pay on … Tickets.
March 1. E…

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who under… to make Plough Irons of all descr… Axes, and, in short, all implements … by Farmers. Such an one, who can … commended, will meet with constant … and receive liberal wages. Apply to … Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to
TRYAM McF…
Laurel…
Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf

Molasses, Sugar, & …

LANDING from the Steam Boat, … the Auction Store,
20 Hhds. bright Retailing Mola…
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.
WILLKIN…
March 1—56tf

Houses and Lot…

BY order of the Assignee of A. … New York, will positively be so… Auction, on the 24th day of March … lowing Houses and Lots:

The Three Story BRICK HO… LOT, on Hay Street, at present occ… Nott, with all the Out Houses, … Warehouse, and Stable, all in good … Lot comprises about half an acre, … Garden, well enclosed. This proper… ject to a lease to the present occ… ending the 1st Nov. 1826. Conditions … Four hundred dollars cash; for the bal… two years credit, with interest from … mortgage on the property. This H… eighteen rooms, well finished, and …

The Two unfinished Two St… HOUSES and LOTS, on the South … Street, near Mr. Dobbin's Copper … calculated for Stores. One of the … Counting Room finished, and, with a … they might both be made desirable … lies. Conditions—One third cash; the … and 9 months, with a mortgage on the …

For further information apply to the …
WILLKINGS & CO. …
February 26, 1826—56 4t

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland C… the Subscriber qualified as Adm… the estate of John Patterson, decease… fore hereby notifies all persons indebted … deceased, to come forward and mak… payment to Hugh McLean, who is … ceive the same, and all persons ha… gainst said estate, to present them, pro… ticated, to him, within the time pres…
DANIEL PATTERS…

Further Notice.

ON Friday the 31st inst. at the … Patterson, on Raft Swamp, Cumb… ty, will be sold, to the highest bidder … sonal property of John Patterson, dec… of a variety of Books and Wearing A…
HUGH McLE…
March 7, 1826—57-3t

Thirty Dollars Re…

RANAWAY from the subscriber … county, N. C. while on his way … dence in Alabama, on the morning of … three Negro Men, named *LUKE*, … *BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, … plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, … pauling hat, yellow mixed domestic … jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped …

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, … inches high, wore a fur hat, much w… ed northern homespun short jacket … homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years … or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore … short jacket, check shirt, blue homes…

The above reward will be given for … hension of these negroes, and their … jail, so that the subscriber may regain … dollars will be given for securing either …

Any information respecting them … ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by … TON, at Kenansville N. C. or by
WILLIAM PEACOC…
Montgomery…
August 29, 1825—30tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends … in general, that having finished … of the State House in Raleigh, he has … Fayetteville, at his old stand, where … furnish all kinds of furniture in his … and Chair making, at the shortest notice … ness and dispatch, at less prices than … chased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in his line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39tf.

Sheriffs' Deeds…

JUST printed, and for sale at the P… at the …
At either of which places, Blanks of … description may be procured.